



Lunar Prospector: Managing a Very Low Cost Mission

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NASA Manager of LP from 1995-1998

The PI-Team Masters Forum - 2 April 27, 2010

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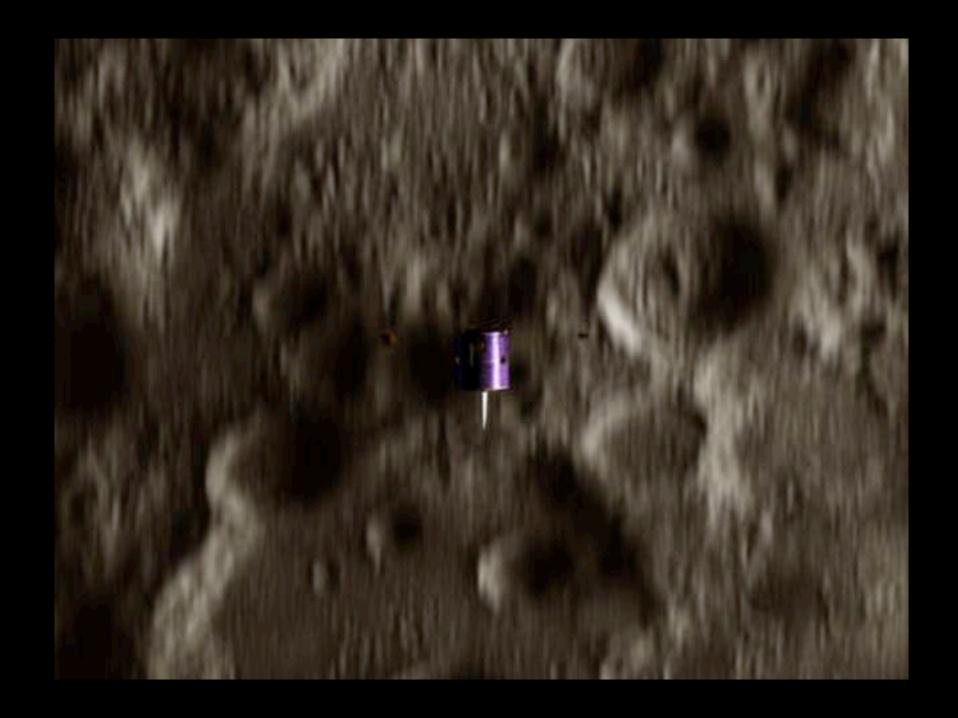


Mission and Program Goals



- Understand the origin, evolution and resources of the Moon
- Demonstrate "Faster, Better, Cheaper" goals of Discovery Missions
 LP was the first competitively selected Discovery Mission
- Catalyze planetary exploration via education and outreach programs







Mission and Metrics Overview

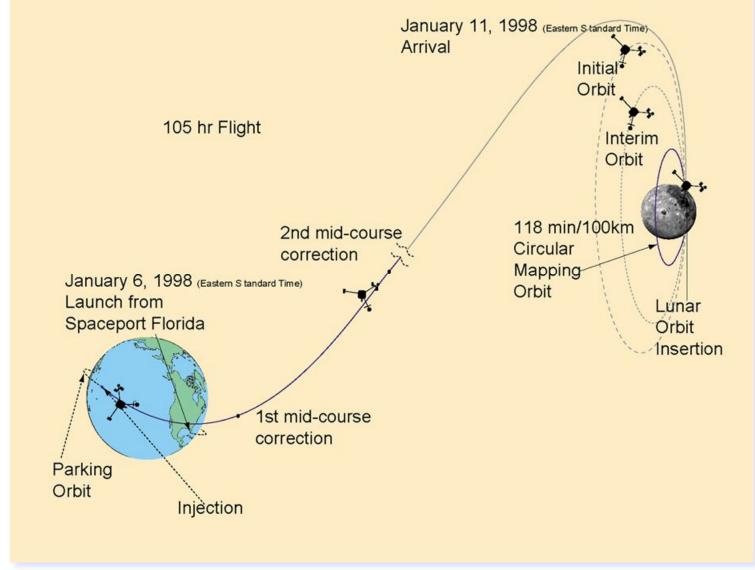




- •\$62.8M Total Mission Cost (FY96)
 - -Phase B study: \$2M
 - −5 Instruments/6 experiments: \$3.6M
 - -Spacecraft and mission analysis: \$22.6
 - -ELV, translunar stage and adapter: \$26M
 - -Operations: \$4.2M
 - -Maximum award fee: \$4.4M
- Education and Outreach (example)
 - -Innovative Web activities using ARC information technology
- •22 Month development
- •1 year primary mission at 100km circular polar orbit
- •6 month extended mission at 10-30 km polar orbit

Trajectory





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Development Approach





•Spacecraft:

- -Simple, spin-stabilized, reliable
- -High heritage instruments, components & subsystems
- -Mix of subsystem and operational redundancy

Test

- -Rigorous test-as-you-fly program
- -Addressed all spacecraft functions and risk areas
- -No normal project steps were skipped



Mission Operations Approach





Mission Command & Control at Ames Research Center

Operations:

- -Operational simplicity combined with planning, staffing and training of all aspects of operations
- -Extensive off-nominal system and mission analysis, contingency procedures development and team training

• ELV:

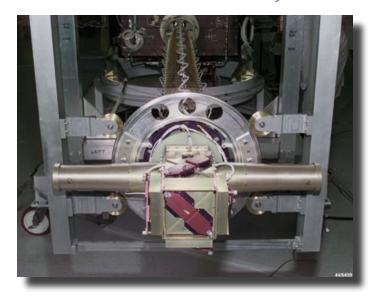
- -Athena II launch vehicle with commercial ship & shoot processes
- -Rigorous mission success qualification process



STANFORD Management Challenges



- Manage to cost, yet maximize mission success on a short schedule
- Balance teamwork with NASA accountability
- Develop new management tools without sacrificing prudent process
- Accommodate new roles of PI and Project Manager



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LP Management Philosophy



- Freeze project design and develop without deviation
- Minimize staff; place responsibility and accountability on front-line personnel (but maintain a mix of senior and junior staff)
- Maximize science per dollar via clear, firm objectives and metrics
 - -Well-defined data return (e.g., global H maps to 50 ppm)
 - -< 2 year development</p>
 - -\$62.8M Total Mission Cost
 - -New Education and Outreach mechanisms



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Management Organization





Ames Research Ctr: Lunar Prospector Mission

Mission Manager: **Scott Hubbard**Deputy Mission Manager: **Sylvia Cox**

Cost Plus Award Fee type contract

Lockheed/Martin: Lunar Prospector Project

PI: Alan Binder*

Project Manager: Tom Dougherty

Co-Investigators and Instruments



Ames LP Team

-Mission/Trajectory Analysis

-Operations/Tracking Support

Spacecraft Development at LMMS

Launch Vehicle Development at LMA

^{*} Now at Lunar Research Institute



<u>Management Tools</u>



- Balance programmatic oversight with technical insight
 - -Simplified reporting and monitoring systems
 - -Modified SR &QA surveillance
- Use performance based award fee contract with cost and science incentives
 - -Maximum award fee available (15%)
 - −1/2 award fee on Cost; fee reduced dollar for dollar by overruns
 - -1/2 on Science data, but if no science data, all award fee lost
- Fixed price subcontracts
- Rapid movement of LMCO staff on and off project



Insight vs Oversight



- Oversight/ Direct Involvement
 - -Proposed Science
 - -Top level schedule
 - -Total Mission Cost (TMC)
 - -Major Reviews (IRR)
 - -Athena II first use
 - -Tracking/DSN Ops
 - -SR & QA plan approval

- Insight/Vigilance
 - -Spacecraft Design Details (e.g.)
 - >Spacecraft moment of inertia
 - >C&DH breadboard FPGAs
 - >Solar cell selection
 - >Mast deployment
 - >GRS Thermal performance*
 - -Subcontract Selection and management
 - -Instrument Development
 - -SR & QA process monitoring

*Example of parallel analysis



LP Management Approach





- Exploit proximity of PI/Contractor-NASA management to streamline all processes
- Minimize NASA team size but maintain continuity; restrict parallel analysis
- Combine in-depth Independent Readiness Reviews (IRR) with normal prudent project milestone reviews
- Use existing contractor systems wherever possible



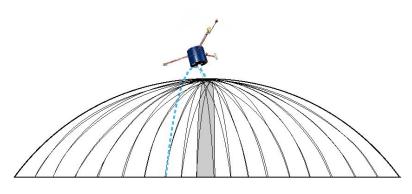
Metrics Status (Faster, Better Cheaper)



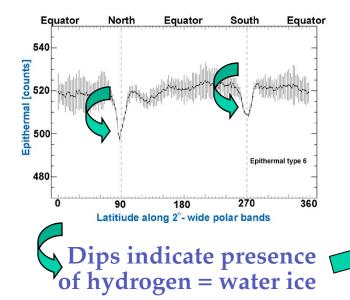
- Met goal of 22 month development through spacecraft test
- Project completed inside cost box and exceeded performance goals
- Athena II low cost launch vehicle first use successful
- Innovative website received >100M hits and won numerous awards

Science Return Example: Hydrogen/Water Ice

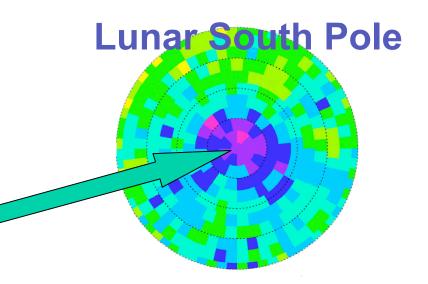




Neutron Spectrometer Data



- Circular polar orbit ensured high quality data from target polar regions
- Telltale dips in the counts of epithermal neutrons indicate excess hydrogen
- Large amounts of excess hydrogen are likely deposits of cometary water ice



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Lessons Learned Assessment



- Discovery Program experiment and FBC worked, and:
 - -Adequate reserves are key for even mature design
 - -Personal "team chemistry" is important in small program
 - -Risk management, including off-nominal assessment, must be considered continuously throughout program
 - -Education and public outreach has become major effort
- Balance of management insight versus oversight must be appropriate for scope of program

